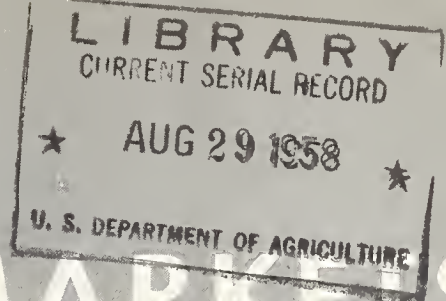


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Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

AUGUST 21, 1958

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ESTIMATES OF 1958 TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BELOW LAST YEAR

Total production of tobacco for harvest the second half of calendar year 1958 in specified countries of the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 6.04 billion pounds, compared with 6.07 billion pounds in 1957. (see table p. 4).

PRODUCTION BY AREAS

North America: Production in North America for harvest the last half of 1958 is estimated at 1,926 million pounds, up 4 percent from the 1,852 million pounds harvested in 1957.

U. S. total production is estimated at 1,728 million pounds, compared with 1,661 million in 1957.

Production of tobacco in Canada is estimated to be 171 million pounds, up 4 percent from last year. The crop in Puerto Rico is estimated at 27 million pounds, about the same as 1957.

Europe: Tobacco production in Europe for 1958 is 1,611 million pounds as compared with 1,742 million in 1957 and an average of only 1,391 million in the 1950-54 period.

The most important changes from 1957 are the sharp decrease in Yugoslavia's production and a 11-percent decrease in tobacco production in Greece. Production in Eastern Europe is generally down from the good crop in 1957.

Africa: Tobacco crops in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are estimated to be about the same as in 1957 but much above the poor crop of 1956.

Asia: Production for harvest during the last half of 1958 in Cyprus, Iraq, and Lebanon is expected to be near that of 1957.

Korean production is estimated at 67 million pounds, compared with 58 million in 1956 and 1957, and production in Japan is down about 9 percent from 1957.

Mainland China has increased its acreage target for 1958 and, if accomplished, average yields would materially increase production.

PRODUCTION BY KIND

The total flue-cured leaf production for harvest in the last half of the calendar year 1958 is forecast at 2,232 million pounds, compared with 2,094 million pounds harvested in 1957. The increase in production for 1958 is mainly due to a 79-million pound increase forecast for the United States and larger production in Mainland China.

There were only small changes in the other major types except oriental leaf production for the last half of 1958. Total production of oriental and semi-oriental is estimated at 1,070 million pounds compared with 1,209 million pounds harvested in 1957. The 1958 production of oriental and semi-oriental tobacco, although down from last year, is 33 percent above the 1950-54 average.

The estimated 1958 harvest of dark tobacco, other than cigar, in Italy is estimated at 31 million pounds compared with 26 million pounds in 1957.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1958 with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1950-54	1956	1957 <u>2/</u>	1958 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	2,153,443	2,465,175	2,093,900	2,231,733
Burley.....	662,697	587,685	577,980	573,867
Other light air-cured:	199,917	193,649	206,840	200,562
Light sun-cured.....	598,989	672,157	666,809	664,719
Oriental and semi- oriental.....	803,749	991,682	1,209,303	1,070,472
Dark air-cured.....	1,123,917	1,106,650	1,093,179	1,086,698
Dark sun-cured.....	84,115	106,346	106,029	106,206
Fire-cured.....	111,472	116,407	102,942	97,370
Total <u>3/</u>	5,754,819	6,246,551	6,066,982	6,041,685

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes the following quantities produced in East Germany, not identified by kind: average 1950-54, 16,520 thousand pounds; 1956, 6,800 thousand pounds; 1957, 10,000 thousand pounds; 1958, 10,058 thousand pounds.

Total light air-cured Burley tobacco production is estimated to be 574 million pounds, slightly below 1957 production of 578 million pounds. Production in the United States is estimated at 481 million pounds compared with 488 in 1957.

Leaf Tobacco: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified North Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1958, with comparison - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1957 2/	1958 2/	Average:	1957 2/	1958 2/	Average:	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1935-39 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1935-39 : pounds	1,000 : pounds	1,000 : pounds	1935-39 : pounds	1,000 : pounds	1,000 : pounds
North America:									
Canada.....	69	109	136	1,353	1,274	1,205	76,556	161,940	171,100
United States.....	1,647	1,690	1,122	887	1,292	1,479	1,460,054	2,175,556	1,728,292
Continental.....	1,647	1,690	1,122	887	1,292	1,479	1,460,054	2,175,556	1,728,292
Puerto Rico.....	44	36	29	673	857	920	29,393	30,000	27,100
Total for countries shown..	1,760	1,835	1,287	1,253	—	—	1,566,003	2,367,496	1,926,492
Europe:									
Austria.....	—	1	1	—	1,517	1,509	—	1,583	1,354
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	6	5	3	3	2,500	2,569	16,431	5,470	6,559
France.....	44	71	69	66	1,684	2,060	72,995	123,369	132,276
Germany.....	226	232	26	22	2,254	2,078	74,355	57,227	45,000
Greece.....	226	232	26	22	2,254	2,078	74,355	57,227	45,000
Italy.....	77	131	121	140	1,240	1,355	132,819	180,837	242,347
Spain.....	16	43	49	48	1,000	1,338	17,322	55,820	55,777
Sweden.....	1	1	1	1	1,735	2,325	1,061	833	930
Switzerland.....	1	3	3	3	1,571	1,460	2,276	4,471	3,968
Total West Europe.....	404	513	574	564	—	—	412,770	539,183	667,944
Albania.....	5	5	5	—	1,000	1,000	4,082	5,000	5,000
Bulgaria.....	106	230	232	—	716	741	75,871	120,150	117,000
Czechoslovakia.....	24	22	24	—	1,288	933	31,143	20,282	22,046
Germany, East.....	—	5/	10	—	—	1,000	—	16,520	10,000
Hungary.....	37	55	55	—	1,240	848	45,872	46,477	62,046
Poland.....	25	54	76	—	1,156	1,254	28,900	67,500	78,375
Romania.....	44	81	86	—	652	520	28,697	42,196	57,320
Yugoslavia.....	39	84	102	138	969	800	37,410	51,707	79,200
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	490	528	520	520	1,071	942	525,000	482,000	488,000
Eastern Europe incl. U.S.S.R.:	770	1,076	1,064	1,129	—	—	776,975	851,832	904,290
Total Europe.....	1,174	1,589	1,629	1,693	—	—	1,189,745	1,391,014	1,741,714
Africa:									
Algeria.....	56	79	36	70	691	504	38,667	48,068	35,280
Morocco.....	1	5	2	4	1,040	1,462	704	5,020	4,673
Tunisia.....	1	3	4	4	1,200	875	1,262	2,643	3,500
Total for countries shown..	58	87	42	78	—	—	40,633	55,731	43,453
Asia:									
Cyprus.....	1	4	4	4	285	425	226	1,717	1,700
Iran.....	35	46	53	51	810	598	28,329	31,658	27,999
Iraq.....	11	16	18	19	752	674	8,057	13,555	11,574
Lebanon.....	4	6	8	10	600	837	2,350	4,127	5,406
Syria.....	11	18	16	15	730	746	8,250	13,945	10,415
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	194	343	432	432	661	618	128,505	215,796	253,439
China Mainland.....	1,311	1,418	1,790	1,890	1,021	935	1,338,639	1,396,000	1,665,000
Japan.....	92	146	189	170	1,621	1,797	148,680	219,495	335,046
Korea, South.....	46	45	49	51	1,239	1,182	57,304	69,386	58,289
Total for countries shown..	1,705	2,042	2,559	2,601	—	—	1,720,340	1,945,486	2,372,514
Total for all countries shown..	4,697	5,553	5,757	5,669	—	—	4,516,721	5,754,819	6,246,551

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight which is normally reported in export trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ All Germany 1935-39. 4/ Less than 500 acres. 5/ Less than a 5 year average. 6/ Includes estimate for Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany East, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

WORLD SUGAR EXPORTS UP 10 PERCENT IN 1957

World exports of centrifugal sugar in 1957 increased 9.6 percent over exports in 1956. They totaled 16.7 million short tons, equivalent raw value (not including sugar shipped from U.S. off-shore areas to the mainland) and accounted for about 37 percent of 1956-57 world production.

The rate of increase in exports was considerably larger than the 4.5-percent production increase between 1955-56 and 1956-57, as reported in FAS Circular FS 3-58 of July 7, 1958. However, the actual increase in production was almost 2 million tons, while that for exports was not quite 1.5 million tons.

International trade in sugar in recent years has been increasing less in absolute terms than world production, while aggregate world stocks have remained relatively constant. Therefore, the greater demand for sugar in importing countries is being met in part from domestic production. In keeping with this trend, the increase in 1958 trade over that of 1957 will probably be much less than the 4.3 million ton increase in world production from 1956-57 to 1957-58.

North America: Largely because of Cuba's continuing importance as a sugar producer, North America again contributed very substantially to world sugar supplies. Net exports from North America increased slightly from 2.9 million tons in 1956 to 3.1 million tons in 1957 due to an appreciable decline in imports and a very slight increase in exports.

Within the North American area, the Dominican Republic showed the largest increase in 1957 exports--an 80,000-ton increase from 1956 shipments. Substantial increases also were shown by Mexico and Barbados. Cuba's 1957 exports were only 31,000 tons larger than the previous year's. The largest declines in net exports were registered by Jamaica, Martinique, and Guadeloupe.

The United States continued to be the principal net importer in North America, with net imports increasing from 1956 to 1957 by 98,000 tons. This excludes, of course, the sugar movement between the U.S. off-shore areas and the U.S. mainland--which declined somewhat.

South America: Net exports of this continent increased in 1957 by 677,000 tons over exports during 1956, with Brazil accounting for most of the increase. Venezuela and Peru also stepped up exports by large amounts.

In 1956, Brazil exported only 21,000 tons, while its 1957 exports were 456,000. Most of this was a centrifugal raw sugar called demerara. The United Kingdom was Brazil's principal market.

Brazil probably will have important quantities of sugar available for export each year. Brazilian sources believe that 1958-59 sugar output may set a new record of perhaps 3.3 million short tons, raw equivalent. If so, Brazil could then make available for export about 1 million tons of sugar, and at the same time maintain present levels of domestic consumption and stocks.

Western Europe: All exporting countries look toward Western Europe as a market for surplus sugar. This area is the largest net importing section of the world. In 1957, net imports were 3.9 million tons, compared with 3.0 in 1956, 3.2 million in 1950-54, and 3.5 million tons in 1935-39.

During recent years production in West Europe has steadily increased, but still has not kept up with expanding consumption resulting from population growth and larger per capita use.

Only 3 countries of West Europe were net exporters during 1957. They were Belgium, Denmark, and Italy. Italy became a net exporter for the first time, while France became a net importer for the first time since 1953.

The United Kingdom is by far the largest sugar importer in Europe. About two-thirds of its imports come from Commonwealth countries, which enjoy a trade preference. However, it still remains a market for half-a-million to 1 million tons of sugar from other countries.

Eastern Europe: Exports from this area have been expanding in recent years. Czechoslovakia and Poland, the 2 leading sugar-exporting countries, increased their exports in the past year but did not regain either prewar or immediate postwar average levels. Yugoslavia is the principal importer in this group.

U.S.S.R.: The U.S.S.R. is both an importer and an exporter, but since 1955 it has been a net importer. In 1956, net imports were 71,000 tons, and in 1957, they were 350,000 tons.

According to best available sources, U.S.S.R. imports in 1957 were as follows: From Cuba, 379,000 tons; United Kingdom, 132,000; and Italy, 61,000 tons. In 1957, the U.S.S.R. exported 106,000 tons of sugar to Finland, its largest single customer for sugar. The rest was divided among 6 other countries.

Africa: African countries are growing in importance both as exporters and as importers of sugar. Imports have grown more than exports. Net imports for the continent were 117,000 tons in 1957, compared with 79,000 tons in 1956. Evidently consumption in Africa is growing faster than production in spite of new mill-building activity of recent years.

Asia: The history of sugar trade in Asia has been closely linked to political events in Indonesia. During 1935-39, Asia as a whole was an important net exporter to the extent of a million tons per year. However, the Indonesian sugar industry was virtually wiped out during the political upheavals of the early and mid-1940's and has recovered very little since then. In 1957, Indonesian exports were only 15 percent of the 1935-39 average.

Since World War II, Asia has been a net importer. However, exports of sugar by Asian countries increased by nearly 16 percent from 1956 to 1957, featured by large increases in exports from Taiwan and Indian. These more than offset the decreases in exports from other Asian countries. Decreases were sharpest in the Philippines and Indonesia.

Asia is apt to continue to be a net importer for some time, as population and consumption probably will grow about as fast as production, and Indonesia's sugar industry shows little sign of further recovery in the immediate future. Early indications are that Indonesia's 1958-59 output will be even smaller than that of 1957-58. Japan's exports and imports decreased in 1957 but both are expected to increase in 1958. Turkey exported only 25,000 tons in 1957 although it reportedly had 60,000 available for export.

Oceania: Oceania increased its net exports of sugar only slightly last year. Fiji exported 29,000 tons less in 1957 than in 1956, while Australia increased exports by 64,000 tons. Australian trade is not likely to change much in the next few years. This country is not expanding its sugar industry beyond its increasing domestic needs and probable overseas markets. No new mills are being built. However, improvements are being made in some of the present mills. (See tables, pp. 8-9)

1957 WORLD TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS SHOWS MODERATE GAIN OVER 1956

World trade in dairy products in 1957 (excluding U. S. donations under Public Law 480) showed a moderate gain over 1956. Butter trade increased 6 percent to 1.1 billion pounds; this increase is largely responsible for the gain in total trade. The butter market tended to become more concentrated with the United Kingdom taking 77 percent of total "free world" imports.

Cheese trade during 1957 amounted to 832 million pounds, a slight decline from the 1956 level. With the exception of Denmark, cheese shipments from major traditional exporters were significantly lower. Canned milk trade was unchanged, but dried milk trade increased 5 percent to 486 million pounds.

World trade of dairy products will remain high in 1958 with butter exports again up slightly. Commercial shipments of canned milk will probably continue their downtrend, with exports of dried milk remaining about the same. (See tables, pp. 10-13)

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, averages 1935-39, 1950-54, annual 1956 and 1957

Continent and country	Averages				1956		1957 1/	
	1935-39		1950-54					
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
British Honduras.....	0	1	2/	2/	2	1	7	2/
Canada.....	2	485	4	607	1	719	1	691
Costa Rica.....	1	1	4	2/	0	14	1	0
El Salvador.....	3	2/	2	3	1	2/	3/ 4	--
Guatemala.....	2	2/	2/	3	2	--	4	--
Honduras.....	0	4/ 6	0	6	0	3/ 7	0	3/ 13
Mexico.....	1	2/	35	2/	35	49	109	5
Nicaragua.....	4	2/	10	2/	9	0	11	0
Panama.....	0	5/ 3	4	2/	6	--	5	2/
United States.....	92	3,000	118	3,774	116	4,173	10	4,165
Caribbean:								
Antigua.....	24	2/	25	2/	34	0	26	0
Bahamas.....	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	4
Barbados.....	100	2/	162	2/	142	--	203	--
Cuba.....	2,871	0	5,544	2/	5,915	0	5,946	0
Dominican Republic.....	480	1	558	2/	767	2/	847	2/
Guadeloupe.....	54	2/	91	0	136	0	125	0
Haiti.....	38	2/	31	1	31	0	27	0
Jamaica.....	101	0	275	0	418	0	340	0
Martinique.....	58	0	39	0	89	0	70	0
Netherlands Antilles.....	0	4	2/	6	2/	9	2/	8
St. Kitts.....	34	1	50	2/	54	0	45	0
St. Lucia and St. Vincent.....	9	1	10	2/	12	2/	9	2/
Trinidad and Tobago.....	140	2/	158	2/	158	2/	160	--
Total North America 6/.....	4,014	3,513	7,120	4,412	7,928	4,987	7,950	4,891
South America:								
Argentina.....	10	1	5	11	2/	0	104	0
Bolivia.....	0	27	0	50	0	48	0	3/ 50
Brazil.....	52	2/	110	0	21	0	456	0
British Guiana.....	200	2/	236	2/	275	2/	286	2/
Chile.....	2/	141	0	228	0	238	0	192
Colombia.....	2/	13	19	4	63	2/	1	25
Ecuador.....	2/	9	3	1	0	2/	21	2/
Paraguay.....	0	7	0	2	0	3/ 7	4	0
Peru.....	329	1	361	2/	476	2/	550	2/
Surinam.....	14	2/	2/	2	1	0	2	0
Uruguay.....	0	59	0	82	0	83	0	106
Venezuela.....	--	2/	0	42	37	2/	123	0
Total South America 6/.....	605	259	734	423	873	377	1,547	374
Europe:								
West								
Austria.....	2/	1	3	79	2/	65	2/	59
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	120	159	169	84	145	50	89	62
Denmark.....	15	14	90	4	36	2/	75	2/
Finland.....	0	116	0	137	0	170	0	162
France.....	262	406	382	346	770	361	591	607
Germany, West.....	--	556	1	452	2/	303	2	642
Greece.....	0	85	0	98	0	112	0	109
Iceland.....	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	10
Ireland.....	0	39	0	77	2/	50	8	51
Italy.....	20	27	2/	24	1	8	403	4
Malta and Gozo.....	0	12	0	11	0	13	0	11
Netherlands.....	64	162	159	307	53	250	34	322
Norway.....	2/	112	2/	132	3	194	--	142
Portugal.....	2/	77	2/	130	2/	126	2/	152
Spain 7/.....	2/	2/	44	18	1	22	1	40
Sweden.....	2/	9	15	84	1	83	2	40
Switzerland.....	1	184	2	216	2	244	3	229
United Kingdom.....	403	2,463	845	2,663	696	2,614	807	3,225
Total West Europe 6/.....	885	4,428	1,710	4,871	1,708	4,697	2,015	5,869
East								
Czechoslovakia.....	278	2/	5/ 220	0	106	0	110	0
Hungary.....	14	2/	5/ 56	29	14	38	5	30
Poland.....	84	2/	127	11	45	0	77	0
Yugoslavia.....	2/	1	5	24	5	135	22	91
Total East Europe 6/.....	932	1	763	58	259	186	261	162
Total Europe 6/.....	1,817	4,429	2,473	4,939	1,967	4,883	2,276	6,031
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	145	--	144	41	198	269	222	572

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1935-39, 1950-54, annual 1956 and 1957 - continued

Continent and country	Averages				1956		1957 1/	
	1935-39		1950-54					
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Africa:								
Algeria.....	2/	92	2/	156	2/	205	2/	258
Angola.....	33	0	38	0	69	0	45	0
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	13	1	2/	2	--	10	--	10
British Somaliland.....	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	3/ 2
British West Africa.....	0	3/ 10	0	3/ 46	0	3/ 100	0	3/ 86
Camerouns.....	0	2/	0	3	0	5	0	5
Egypt.....	78	62	1	84	22	1	20	83
Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland 4/.....	1	8	0	16	0	15	0	3/ 15
French Equatorial Africa.....	0	1	0	8	0	12	0	13
French West Africa.....	0	23	0	59	0	94	0	115
Ghana.....	0	8	0	21	0	37	0	3/ 38
Libya.....	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	3/ 18
Madagascar.....	10	2	2	3	20	2/	24	2/
Mauritius.....	311	0	511	0	585	0	639	0
Morocco.....	11	224	28	299	21	376	34	402
Mozambique.....	89	2/	69	2/	110	--	140	--
Nigeria.....	0	9	0	23	2/	63	2/	39
Reunion.....	83	2/	146	0	204	0	217	0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	1	13	1	45	2/	55	2/	70
Sudan.....	0	37	0	103	0	135	0	126
Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya.....	16	2/	1	44	2/	77	2/	57
Tunisia.....	--	40	--	62	0	84	0	66
Union of South Africa.....	231	1	90	8	201	2/	183	2/
Zanzibar.....	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7
Total Africa 6/.....	877	561	887	1,016	1,232	1,311	1,302	1,419
Asia:								
Aden.....	15	20	10	18	38	45	36	47
Afghanistan.....	0	9	0	4	0	3/ 23	0	3/ 18
British Borneo.....	0	10	0	14	0	25	0	3/ 25
Burma.....	1	16	--	18	0	16	0	11
Ceylon.....	2/	88	0	149	0	222	0	144
China, Mainland.....	2/	334	1	5/ 25	3/ 1	3/ 38	3/ 3	3/ 90
Cyprus.....	0	4	0	6	0	12	0	11
Hong Kong.....	128	159	86	110	71	137	66	124
India.....	44	125	4	182	2/	31	3/ 200	3/ 18
Indonesia.....	1,033	2	70	1	183	2/	159	2/
Iran 8/.....	--	93	0	182	--	317	--	266
Iraq.....	2/	48	0	112	0	167	0	170
Israel.....	0	29	0	45	0	56	0	3/ 60
Japan.....	196	1,068	7	835	14	1,263	6	1,231
Jordan.....	0	4	0	22	0	34	0	3/ 35
Korea, South.....	33	70	0	14	0	77	0	66
Lebanon.....	1	35	2/	55	--	41	--	46
Syria.....	--	--	0	4	0	41	1	45
Macau.....	--	--	0	4	0	3/ 3	0	3/ 3
Malaya.....	19	149	12	195	34	278	26	237
Pakistan.....	9/	9/	2/	106	--	105	--	110
Philippines.....	893	2/	798	2/	1,014	0	917	0
Taiwan.....	1,027	3	632	1	707	2/	959	--
Thailand.....	2/	40	2	15	2/	15	2/	10
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	0	30	0	0	9	6	25	0
Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.....	2	1	2	52	--	68	--	3/ 67
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.) 6/	3,392	2,341	1,624	2,212	2,071	3,090	2,398	2,910
Oceania:								
Australia.....	471	2/	511	--	828	0	892	0
Fiji Islands.....	148	--	142	2/	175	0	146	0
New Zealand.....	1	92	2	115	2/	106	2/	110
Total Oceania 6/.....	620	96	655	123	1,003	114	1,038	118
Total world	11,470	11,199	13,637	13,166	15,272	15,031	16,733	16,315
U.S. Trade with Territories.....	4	1,875	10/ 7	2,085	10/ 8	2,249	10/ 8	1,947
Puerto Rico.....	907	2/	1,039	10/ 1	1,148	10/ 2	900	10/ 2
Hawaii.....	963	1	1,037	2/	1,088	0	1,033	0
Virgin Islands.....	5	--	9	10/ 1	13	10/ 1	14	10/ 1
Alaska.....	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	4
Guam.....	0	--	0	10/ 1	0	10/ 2	0	10/ 1
Total.....	1,879	1,879	2,092	2,092	2,257	2,257	1,955	1,955

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Partially estimated. 4/ Crop year. 5/ Less than 5-year average. 6/ Includes trade of other countries but not shown separately. 7/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 8/ Iranian calendar year. 9/ Included in India's estimate. 10/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachees and other U. S. representatives abroad and results of office research and other information.

BUTTER AND CHEESE: International trade in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956, and preliminary 1957

Continent and country	Butter 1/						Cheese					
	Average 1951-55			1956			Average 1951-55			1956		
	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Barbados.....	790	—	1,065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Honduras.....	158	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	4,415	1,829	4	2,115	4	9,530	13,584	12,216	9,419	8,456	2	—
Costa Rica.....	3/2	4/	1	—	—	4/	2	20	146	—	—	—
Cuba.....	1,229	—	1,493	—	—	1,237	—	—	2,013	—	—	—
Dominican Republic.....	37	—	5/70	—	—	5/36	4	—	2/269	—	—	—
El Salvador.....	128	4	128	—	—	5/104	14	—	898	—	—	—
Guatemala.....	9	4/	40	—	—	5/25	36	—	599	—	—	—
Honduras.....	32	15	406	2	—	28	557	462	292	5/500	—	—
Jamaica.....	1,695	—	2,794	—	—	3,239	—	—	3,137	—	—	—
Mexico.....	280	36	15	—	—	99	—	—	902	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles.....	3/1,644	103	1,706	75	—	5/1,100	125	5/147	1,297	75	—	—
Nicaragua.....	1	—	1,471	—	—	2,185	—	—	1,018	—	—	—
Panama.....	2,233	4/	2,668	—	—	2/1,825	—	—	1,868	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago.....	469	6,844	810	17,418	8,292	749	23,528	19,801	50,876	14,948	—	—
United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America:												
Argentina.....	—	23,267	—	36,749	34,645	—	7,129	7,971	—	5,750	—	—
Brazil.....	657	—	225	—	—	8/	—	—	8/	—	—	—
British Guiana.....	809	—	748	—	—	408	—	—	749	—	—	—
Chile.....	2,134	—	571	—	—	2,402	—	—	394	—	—	—
Colombia.....	38	—	2/70	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador.....	14	—	70	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru.....	2,951	—	4,300	—	—	1,187	5	8/	2,217	—	—	—
Surinam.....	458	—	2/350	—	—	466	—	—	573	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	3,171	—	1,360	—	—	9/744	—	—	15,466	—	—	—
Europe:												
Austria.....	1,615	1,317	2,077	1,731	19,396	6	3,232	6,189	3,673	9,224	—	—
Belgium.....	33,920	348	12,829	33	—	5/13,320	815	1,437	5/78,530	765	—	—
Denmark.....	—	291,378	—	266,069	283,578	—	119,425	127,409	516	138,237	—	—
Finland.....	6,826	3,594	1,515	24,262	55,556	8/	22,544	27,522	—	29,059	—	—
France.....	24,903	8,450	37,782	10,460	22,346	1,404	39,719	44,648	23,572	57,531	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	3/39,813	—	76,246	62	1,419	102,125	9,879	13,648	182,249	14,927	—	—
Greece.....	2,054	4/	128	—	—	745	74	602	10,062	8/	—	—
Ireland.....	7,027	2,524	4/	1,579	35,377	—	1,189	728	214	138	—	—
Italy.....	21,665	31	11,214	84	141	36,107	38,135	50,383	32,739	49,374	—	—
Maltese Islands.....	934	—	1,188	—	—	2/1,200	184,232	200,369	1,367	188,970	—	—
Netherlands.....	67	111,696	79	69,571	79,866	—	3,817	8,238	333	14,266	—	—
Norway.....	5,817	1,220	2,202	9,405	16,124	—	1,013	1,363	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	47	—	8/	37,044	64,356	8/	498	15	8/	—	—	—
Spain.....	9	30,709	—	—	—	—	4,720	6,978	11,503	6,695	—	—
Sweden.....	10,691	2	13,490	2	1	15,129	7,183	10,972	11,183	52,494	—	—
Switzerland.....	644,215	495	793,209	437	210	819,048	1,965	3,546	276,864	6,653	—	—
United Kingdom.....	5,443	54	2,137	66	8/	2,205	2,107	3,206	9,683	5,412	—	—
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CANNED AND DRIED MILK: International trade in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956, and preliminary 1957

Continent and country	Canned milk 1/						Dried milk 2/					
	Average 1951-55			1956			Average 1951-55			1956		
	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds	Imports	Exports	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Barbados.....	3/ 4,188	—	—	4/ 4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Honduras.....	2,595	—	—	2,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	31	17,821	—	52	8,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica.....	2,280	—	—	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba.....	44,144	—	—	33,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador.....	712	5/ 34	—	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala.....	1,092	—	—	1,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras.....	418	—	—	930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica.....	3,390	202	—	4/ 11,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico.....	17,670	5/ 23	—	18,488	5/ 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles.....	6,627	—	—	7,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua.....	504	—	—	502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama.....	1,504	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago.....	14,423	—	—	14,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States.....	111	161,358	—	6	209,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America:												
Argentina.....	—	452	—	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia.....	5,480	—	—	4,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil.....	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana.....	5,222	—	—	9,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile.....	760	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia.....	2,764	—	—	2,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador.....	752	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru.....	13,567	—	—	11,977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surinam.....	705	—	—	7/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	7/	—	—	7/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe:												
Austria.....	653	—	—	994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	34,701	597	—	16,457	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark.....	1	81,341	—	1	56,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland.....	5/ 591	—	—	5/ 326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France.....	2,259	32,858	—	1,560	28,620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	10/ 8,766	10/ 12,708	—	10/ 17,582	10/ 6,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece.....	25,430	—	—	23,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	14,817	—	—	928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	10/ 1,785	10/ 1,79	—	10/ 1,297	10/ 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maltese Islands.....	13,490	—	—	15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	326	447,468	—	679	558,033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway.....	11/	563	—	—	486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	119	1,026	—	2,185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden.....	1	2,218	—	18	3,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland.....	3,137	8,814	—	7,616	11,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom.....	57,695	34,768	—	2,817	84,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RECORD 1958 WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION EXPECTED

World wheat production in 1958 is expected to be at a new high, according to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Increases indicated for the 3 leading wheat producers, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Communist China are so large that they will more than offset any possible decline in countries not yet reporting, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. The record outlook for these 3 countries, which normally account for almost half the world wheat production, is the outstanding feature of the present situation.

Conditions are varied in Canada, Argentina, and Australia, which, with the United States, are the 4 principal exporters. Prospects are relatively unfavorable in Canada, and an outturn of less than the below-average crop of 370 million bushels harvested last year is expected. However, the outlook for Australia is much brighter than in 1957. Acreage is reported to be 40 percent larger and moisture conditions much more favorable than last year, when drought cut production to about half a normal crop. The wheat acreage recently seeded in Argentina is reported in generally satisfactory condition, though dryness and high temperatures have handicapped development in some areas. A significant increase expected in wheat acreage has not materialized, and seeded acreage is not much above a year ago.

World wheat trade possibilities are limited by relatively good supplies in many normally import markets of Western Europe and Asia. Reports from Europe are incomplete, but it now appears that total wheat production in Western Europe may be around the high 1957 level. Conditions are less favorable than last year in Eastern Europe, however, and total production for that area is expected to be significantly lower. Wheat production is less than in 1957 in many countries of Asia, but larger stocks carried over from bumper crops last year may reduce import needs in some of these countries, as is the case in Turkey.

U.S. wheat supplies at the beginning of the 1958-59 marketing year are estimated at 2.3 billion bushels, an all-time high. Though carryover into the new year was slightly less than in 1957-58, the large increase in production brings supplies 24 percent above last year's total. Supplies will also be large in Canada, though not up to the 1.1 billion bushel supply for the 1957-58 year. Both carryover and production are expected to be less than last year. Supplies available for export from Australia will be very limited until the new crop comes on the market toward the end of 1958. Argentina's supplies for the remainder of its marketing year are also not as large as usual.

North America's 1958 wheat crop may be about a third larger than in 1957 because of a record U.S. crop. As estimated August 1, U.S. production will be 1,421 million bushels, which exceeds the previous record by 62 million bushels. The present estimate is 50 percent above the 1957 harvest. Record yields account for the large crop, since acreage for harvest was 10 million acres below average, though well above the small acreage harvested last year.

Winter wheat is estimated at 1,171 million bushels, 10 percent above the previous record. Spring wheat is estimated at 250 million bushels, 6 percent below average. Yields are at a new high but acreage for harvest is about 6.5 million acres less than the 1947-56 average. The prospective durum crop is forecast at 18.8 million bushels, less than half the 1957 crop. Acreage for harvest is only about 40 percent of average, which is only partly offset by near-record yields.

Dry conditions throughout much of the season have made Canada's outlook below average. Recent reports have been slightly more optimistic, but it still seems probable that total wheat production may fall short of the below-average 1957 harvest. The first official forecast is scheduled for release August 29.

Conditions in Western Europe are generally favorable and total production may be about the same as the large 1957 crop. Tentative estimates indicate that France's crop may approach the record level of last year. A larger crop than in 1957 is forecast for West Germany, Italy, and Greece. In fact, a new record is forecast for West Germany by some sources. Both Spain and Portugal show some reduction from the 1957 outturn.

Prospects for the wheat crop in Eastern Europe are generally less favorable than at this time last year. Conditions are reported less promising in the Danube Basin countries, with Yugoslavia reporting a 30 percent reduction in the wheat crop. In contrast with other Eastern European countries, Poland's outlook is reported comparatively good.

Harvest prospects are reported excellent in most of the important wheat areas of the Soviet Union. Soil moisture conditions have been good in most areas and extremely favorable weather conditions may justify some predictions of a record wheat crop this year.

Most of the countries of Asia have smaller wheat harvests than the large 1957 crops but the total for the area may be considerably larger because of the record crop claimed for Communist China. Pre-harvest forecasts indicated that production would be at an unprecedented level. Such an increase would much more than offset reductions reported for India, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Japan. Turkey, despite a slight reduction from the 1957 crop, will again have enough wheat to allow exports. Syria and Iraq report much smaller crops, which probably will virtually remove them from an export position this season.

Wheat production in Africa appears to be larger than in 1957 mainly because of better crops in Morocco and Tunisia. Slight reductions are reported for Algeria and Egypt. It is too early to estimate the outturn in the Union of South Africa where harvesting does not begin until November.

Prospects are generally favorable at the beginning of the growing season in Argentina, the principal wheat producer of South America. Seeded acreage is reported to be about the same as last year, whereas a substantial increase had been expected. Dryness was an unfavorable factor in some areas but recent heavy rains improved prospects for the recently seeded wheat acreage.

In Australia wheat acreage is about 40 percent above 1957, and moisture conditions are much more favorable. Present prospects indicate that a normal crop may be harvested. Last year's harvest was only about half an average crop because of severe drought.

WORLD WOOL EXPORTS INCREASE IN 1957

World exports of raw wool in 1957, 2,627 million pounds, actual weight, set a new record high for the second successive year, eclipsing last year's total by 2 percent.

Shipments from the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay) were up 1 percent over 1956 because of larger exports from Australia and New Zealand. These 5 countries account for 85 percent of the world's raw wool exports. Total imports of raw wool by the 7 major consuming countries of the Free World also increased slightly in 1957, although imports by the United States and Japan fell 21 and 3 percent, respectively.

The increased world exports were aided by continued strong demand from the major consuming countries. World consumption of clean wool in 1957 is estimated by the Commonwealth Economic Committee at 2,891 million pounds, or 1 percent above the previous year's record. This includes a sharp rate of increase in the first half of the year, and a decline in the second half which wiped out most of the gain. Mill use has continued to decline in early 1958.

Wool prices reached a peak in May 1957 after a rise that had lasted almost a year and a half. Dominion wool prices then began to decline sharply and by May 1958 were 30 to 40 percent below a year earlier.

Rapid price changes normally do not affect shipments in the Dominions, since wool is sold at auctions and moves freely into trade channels. In Uruguay and Argentina, however, exports are very erratic and are greatly affected by changes in prices, or in the aforos or multiple exchange rates. Exports from Argentina and Uruguay have been relatively low in 1957 and thus far in 1958 and large stocks have been built up. Shipments may be revived in Argentina following the elimination of aforos and the liberalization of exchange rates on August 1.

The outlook for wool trade in 1958 is not favorable. Supplies continue large, even though Australia's production may be reduced by the drought, due to the accumulation of stocks in South America. On the demand side, the wool textile industries in many of the important consuming countries appear to be in a slump. Consumption by the 10 major countries which report to the International Wool Study Group was down 3 percent in the first quarter of 1958 from the previous quarter and was 15 percent below a year ago. Imports into these countries were also down sharply.

Principal Exporting Countries

Australia: Exports of raw wool in 1957 of 1,330.8 million pounds, were 59 percent of the world total. Shipments in 1957 were 14 percent above 1956 in spite of a 9 percent drop in wool production during the 1957-58 season due to the drought. Exports in 1957 were unaffected by this drop because a larger-than-normal proportion of the clip was shipped in the first half of the season (July-December). The decline in wool output is expected to continue in the 1958-59 season.

New Zealand: Shipments of raw wool increased slightly in 1957 to 430.2 million pounds. The decline in wool prices has brought into play the floor price scheme of the New Zealand Wool Commission, which bought about 15 million pounds during the 1957-58 season. These stocks, plus an expected increase in production, will increase the supplies available during the coming auction season.

Union of South Africa: The Union was also hit by the drought in 1957 and exports fell 7 percent to 235.7 million pounds. Lower wool prices also affected wool exports during the closing months of 1957 as growers were reluctant to sell. The South African Wool Board purchased about 15 million pounds during March-June 1958. Production is expected to recover somewhat this season.

Argentina: Exports of raw wool at 193.8 million pounds in 1957 were 19 percent lower than in 1956. As in Uruguay, shipments have been adversely affected by the disputes over aforos and exchange rates (see World Summaries Monthly Supplement of Foreign Crops & Markets, April 17, 1958).

In an attempt to move the accumulated wool stocks before the new season begins in October, the Argentine Central Bank recently abandoned the aforo system. Exchange earnings from the sale of greasy wool can now be converted at the ratio of 65 percent at the official rate (18 pesos=U.S. dollar) and 35 percent at the free rate (about 42 pesos=U.S. dollar). Earnings from sales of scoured and carbonized wool are convertible at 50 percent at the official rate and 50 percent at the free rate.

Uruguay: Exports of raw wool in 1957 were only 61.4 million pounds, less than half the quantity shipped in 1956. Shipments were virtually paralyzed from August 30 to December 5 by growers' refusal to sell until given more favorable export exchange rate consideration by the government. The aforos have been adjusted several times, but these adjustments have not generally kept pace with the downward drift of world prices. It is not known what action, if any, Uruguayan authorities will take to move the large wool stocks.

(Table on following pages)

WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, average 1935-39, 1951-55, annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average 1935-39		Average 1951-55		1955		1956		1957 1/2	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
North America:										
Canada.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Norway.....	6,241	19,337	2,603	26,625	2,389	22,293	2,865	25,880	3,219	19,512
Mexico.....	---	2,041	---	9,208	---	13,924	---	13,063	---	12,400
United States.....	325	224,498	628	441,069	285	352,991	291	344,850	2,452	273,800
Total.....	6,566	245,876	3,231	476,902	2,674	389,208	3,156	383,793	5,701	305,712
South America:										
Argentina.....	305,725	80	228,620	---	238,970	---	239,510	---	193,790	---
Brazil.....	10,151	3,783	12,496	2,846	12,659	87	12,557	761	9,367	63
Chile.....	23,335	769	12,495	1,764	4,354	536	15,650	249	21,400	3/
Colombia.....	36	59	---	1,692	---	2,690	---	2,216	---	3/
Falkland Islands.....	4,084	---	4,372	---	4,400	---	4,500	---	3/	---
Peru.....	5,130	---	3,486	---	347	---	1,500	---	3/	---
Uruguay.....	105,478	---	115,480	---	109,000	---	140,580	---	61,370	---
Total.....	454,071	4,857	376,949	6,302	369,730	3,313	444,327	3,226	291,427	2,113
Europe:										
Austria.....	1/ 5/ 183	14/5/20,900	66	10,681	6	14,452	17	16,518	96	17,028
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	---	226,345	29,383	145,629	32,690	163,574	34,096	189,943	34,705	189,332
Denmark.....	353	4,149	295	4,074	258	2,725	212	3,770	310	3,885
Finland.....	---	6/ 5,772	137	6/10,578	300	6/11,920	400	6/13,218	---	6/11,300
France.....	59,575	361,345	37,036	320,960	50,922	359,533	65,097	417,690	63,310	443,280
Germany, West.....	4/ 2,890	4/259,932	3,877	170,925	6,780	232,440	8,927	237,152	16,895	258,543
Greece.....	1,706	6/ 7,717	1,047	6/11,031	574	6/11,715	540	8,016	904	5,633
Iceland.....	1,512	---	800	40	1,132	100	1,400	100	1,000	100
Ireland.....	14,250	691	12,446	7,406	15,420	9,660	17,800	12,270	15,500	13,000
Italy.....	1,040	78,958	3,489	159,859	300	155,901	302	176,750	456	249,885
Netherlands.....	3,908	16,318	2,516	25,422	3,660	31,840	5,882	34,811	7,734	31,872
Norway.....	272	2,161	1,485	2,018	1,618	1,723	1,680	1,810	1,500	1,338
Portugal.....	2,188	3,377	2,185	4,093	1,612	6,431	1,106	5,733	1,500	8,600
Spain.....	1/ 2,195	1/ 12,236	212	4,207	9	6,259	---	14,200	---	6,700
Sweden.....	427	16,885	980	13,609	807	11,945	1,327	11,212	1,032	9,650
Switzerland.....	271	17,234	90	14,494	110	13,071	200	16,285	192	15,975
United Kingdom.....	38,600	869,893	24,920	687,200	29,055	721,300	29,725	699,320	28,509	675,542
Total West Europe.....	129,370	1,906,913	120,840	1,592,226	145,253	1,754,589	168,711	1,857,798	173,643	1,941,658
Bulgaria.....	4	1,693	---	1,190	---	1,545	---	3,706	---	3/
Czechoslovakia.....	14/5/ 1,050	14/5/34,776	---	3/	---	3/	---	3/	---	3/
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	1,725	---	1,890	---	1,835	---	3/
Hungary.....	839	2,126	44	5,265	24	7,873	---	5,450	---	5,400
Poland.....	80	46,045	---	3/	---	35,889	---	35,009	---	3/
Rumania.....	600	1,334	---	5,354	20	7,870	---	5,450	---	3/
Yugoslavia.....	1,443	8,179	1,856	8,694	1,700	9,800	2,100	9,200	2,400	10,100
Total East Europe.....	3,716	94,153	1,900	64,228	1,744	84,867	2,100	80,650	2,400	80,800
Total Europe.....	133,086	2,001,066	122,864	1,656,454	146,997	1,839,456	170,811	1,938,448	176,043	2,022,458

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The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.